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IMPERIAL COUNTY
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ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTING FEE

Public Resources Code Section 2207

(Repealed and added by AB 3551, Chapter 1097, Statutes of 1990, Sher,
Amended by AB 3903, Chapter 1101, Statutes of 1990, Sher, AB 1506, Chapter 845,
Statutes of 1991, Sher, AB 3098, Chapter 1077, Statutes of 1992, Sher, and
SB 741, Chapter 1287, Statutes of 1993, Rogers)

§ 2207(a) The owner, lessor, lessee, agent, manager, or other person in charge of any mining operation of whatever kind or character within the state shall forward to the director not later than July 1, 1991, and every year thereafter not later than an anniversary date established by the director, upon forms which will be furnished by the board, a report which identifies all of the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the person, company, or other owner of the mining operation.

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of a designated agent who resides in this state, and who will receive and accept service of all orders, notices, and processes of the lead agency, board, director, or court.

(3) The location of the mining operation, its name, its mine number as issued by the Bureau of Mines or the director, its section, township, range, latitude, longitude, and approximate boundaries of the mining operation marked on a United States Geological Survey 7½-minute or 15-minute quadrangle map.

(4) The lead agency.

(5) The approval date of the mining operation's reclamation plan.

(6) The mining operation's status as active, idle, reclaimed, or in the process of being reclaimed.

(7) The commodities produced by the mine and the type of mining operation.

(8) Proof of annual inspection by the lead agency, starting with the 1992 report.

(9) Proof of financial assurances.

(10) Ownership of the property, including government agencies, if applicable, by the assessor's parcel number, and total assessed value of the mining operation.

(11) The approximate permitted size of the mining operation subject to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710), in acres.

(12) The approximate total acreage of land newly disturbed by the mining operation during the

previous calendar year.

(13) The approximate total of disturbed acreage reclaimed during the previous calendar year.

(14) The approximate total unreclaimed disturbed acreage remaining as of the end of the calendar year.

(15) The total production for each mineral commodity produced during the previous year.

(16) A copy of any approved reclamation plan and any amendments or conditions of approval to any existing reclamation plan approved by the lead agency.

(b) Every year, not later than the anniversary date established by the director, the person submitting the report pursuant to subdivision (a) shall forward to the lead agency, upon forms which shall be furnished by the board, a report which provides all of the information specified in paragraphs (1) to (14), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(c) Subsequent reports shall include only changes in the information submitted for the items described in subdivision (a), except that, instead of the approved reclamation plan, the reports shall include any reclamation plan amendments approved during the previous year. The reports shall state whether review of a reclamation plan, financial assurances, or an interim management plan is pending under subdivision (b), (c), (d), or (h) of Section 2770, or whether an appeal before the board or lead agency governing body is pending under subdivision (e) or (h) of Section 2770. The director shall notify the person submitting the report and the owner's designated agent in writing that the report and the fee required pursuant to subdivision (d) have been received, specify the anniversary date by which the mining operation shall submit reports, specify the mining operation's mine number if one has not been issued by the Bureau of Mines, and notify the person and agent of any deficiencies in the report within 90 days of receipt. That person or agent shall have 30 days from receipt of the notification to correct the noted deficiencies and forward the revised reports to the director and the

lead agency. Any person who fails to comply with this section, or knowingly provides incorrect or false information in reports required by this section, may be subject to an administrative penalty as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 2774.1.

(d) (1) The board shall impose, by regulation, pursuant to paragraph (2), an annual reporting fee on, and method for collecting annual fees from, each active or idle mining operation. The maximum fee for any single mining operation shall not exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000) annually and shall not be less than fifty dollars (\$50) annually.

(2) (A) The board shall adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees authorized under paragraph (1) to cover the department's cost in carrying out this section and Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710), as reflected in the Governor's Budget, and may adopt those regulations as emergency regulations. In establishing the schedule of fees to be paid by each active and idle mining operation, the fees shall be calculated on an equitable basis reflecting the size and type of operation. The board shall also consider the total assessed value of the mining operation, the acreage disturbed by mining activities, and the acreage subject to the reclamation plan.

(B) Regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall be adopted by the board in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The adoption of any emergency regulations pursuant to this subdivision shall be considered necessary to address an emergency and shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare.

(3) For the 1991-92 fiscal year the total revenue generated by the reporting fees established pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed, and may be less than, one million one hundred thirty-two thousand dollars (\$1,132,000), which shall be adjusted in the 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years to reflect increases in the cost of living, as measured by the California Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, calendar year averages, using the percentage change in the previous year. Beginning in the 1994-95 fiscal year, and for subsequent fiscal years the total revenue generated by the reporting fees shall not exceed, and may be less than, the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), as adjusted for the cost of living beginning with the 1991-92 fiscal

year and annually thereafter. If the director determines that the revenue collected during the preceding fiscal year was greater or less than the cost to operate the program, the board shall adjust the fees to compensate for the overcollection or undercollection of revenues.

(4) The reporting fees established pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the Mine Reclamation Account, which is hereby created. Any fees, penalties, interest, fines, or charges collected by the director or board pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) shall be deposited in the Mine Reclamation Account. The money in the account shall be available to the department and board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, solely to carry out this section and Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710), and up to three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) shall be available to the department upon appropriation by the Legislature to contract for preparation of the report required by Section 2774.6

(5) In case of late payment of the reporting fee, a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or 10 percent of the amount due, whichever is greater, plus interest at the rate of 1 ½ percent per month, computed from the delinquent date of the assessment until and including the date of payment, shall be assessed. New mining operations which have not submitted a report shall submit a report prior to commencement of operations. The new operation shall submit its fee according to the reasonable fee schedule adopted by the board, and the month that the report is received shall become that operation's anniversary month.

(e) The lead agency may impose a fee upon each mining operation to cover the reasonable costs incurred in implementing this chapter and Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710).

(f) For purposes of this section, "mining operation" has the same meaning as "surface mining operation" as defined in Section 2735, unless excepted by Section 2714. For the purposes of fee collections only, "mining operation" may include one or more mines operated by a single operator or mining company on one or more sites, if the total annual combined mineral production for all sites is less than 100 troy ounces for precious metals, if precious metals are the primary mineral commodity produced, or less than 100,000 short tons if the primary mineral commodity produced is not precious metals.

(g) Any information in reports submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) which includes or otherwise indicates the total mineral production,

reserves, or rate of depletion of any mining operation shall not be disclosed to any member of the public, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 6252 of the Government Code. Other portions of the reports are public records unless excepted by statute. Statistical bulletins based on these reports and published under Section 2205 shall be compiled to show, for the state as a whole and separately for each lead agency, the total of each mineral produced therein. In order not to disclose the production, reserves, or rate of depletion from any identifiable mining operation, no production figure shall be published or otherwise

disclosed unless that figure is the aggregated production of not less than three mining operations. If the production figure for any lead agency would disclose the production, reserves, or rate of depletion of less than three mining operations or otherwise permit the reasonable inference of the production, reserves, or rate of depletion of any identifiable mining operation, that figure shall be combined with the same such figure of not less than two other lead agencies without regard to the location of the lead agencies. The bulletin shall be published annually by June 30 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**Public Resources Code Section 2208
(Amended by AB 2943 [Allen, Chapter 999, Statutes of 1992])

§ 2208. The director or a qualified assistant may at any time enter or examine any and all mines, quarries, wells, mills, reduction works, refining works, and other

mineral properties or working plants in this state in order to gather data to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

PURCHASE AND USE OF MINED MATERIALS BY STATE AGENCIESPublic Contract Code Section 10295.5
(Amended by AB 3098 [Sher, Chapter 1077, Statutes of 1992]
and AB 723 [Sher, Chapter 278, Statutes of 1993])

10295.5 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no state agency shall purchase or utilize sand, gravel, aggregates, or other minerals produced from a surface mining operation subject to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code), unless the operation is identified in the list published pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 2717 of the Public Resources Code as having either of the following:

(1) An approved reclamation plan and financial assurances covering the affected surface mining operation.

(2) An appeal pending before the State Mining and Geology Board pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 2770 of the Public Resources Code with respect to the reclamation plan or financial assurances.

(b) The Department of General Services shall revise its procedures and procurement specifications for state purchases of sand, gravel, aggregates, and other minerals to ensure maximum compliance with this section.

(c) For purposes of the section, "minerals" means any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds,

formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum.

(d) The requirements of this section shall apply to mining operations on federal lands or Indian lands that are subject to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code) pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Conservation and the federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

(e)(1) This section does not apply to construction or maintenance contracts if the contractor has entered into a written subcontract, executed prior to July 1, 1993, for the purchase of materials from a mine operator that would not otherwise qualify under the list published pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 2717 of the Public Resources Code.

(2) This subdivision shall become inoperative on July 1, 1996.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 1993.

**LIABILITY LIMITATIONS FOR
REMEDATION/RECLAMATION OF ABANDONED MINES**See Water Code Section 13397 et seq.
(Added by SB 1108 [Leslie, Chapter 878, Statutes of 1995])

NOTE: While this section amends the California Water Code, liabilities under the federal Clean

Water Act may remain until similar federal amendments are adopted.

STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD RECLAMATION REGULATIONS

Article 1. Surface Mining and Reclamation Practice

§ 3500. Purpose. It is the purpose of this subchapter to establish state policy for the reclamation of mined lands and the conduct of surface mining operations in accord with the general provisions set forth in Public Resources Code, Division 2, Chapter 9, Section 2710 et seq. (Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, as amended by Statutes of 1980).

Note: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2710-2795, Public Resources Code.

§ 3501. Definitions. The following definitions as used herein shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

Agricultural Activity. The cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural commodity, the raising of livestock or poultry, and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as incident to or in conjunction with those farming operations, including preparation of these products for market.

Angle of Repose. The maximum angle of slope (measured from horizontal plane) at which loose cohesionless material will come to rest on a pile of similar material.

Backfill. Earth, overburden, mine waste or imported material used to replace material removed during mining.

Borrow Pits. Excavations created by the surface mining of rock, unconsolidated geologic deposits or soil to provide material (borrow) for fill elsewhere.

Critical Gradient. The maximum stable inclination of an unsupported slope under the most adverse conditions that it will likely experience, as determined by current engineering technology.

Excavations for On-Site Construction. Earth material moving activities that are required to prepare a site for construction of structures, landscaping, or other land improvements (such as excavation, grading, compaction, and the creation of fills and embankments), or that in and of themselves constitute engineered works (such as dams, road cuts, fills, and catchment basins).

Grading. To bring an existing surface to a designed form by cutting, filling, and/or smoothing operations.

Minerals. Any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum.

Person. Any individual, firm, association, corporation, organization, or partnership, or any city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency thereof.

Reclamation Plan. The applicant's (operator's) completed and approved plan for reclaiming the lands affected by his surface mining operations conducted after January 1, 1976, as called for in Section 2772 of the Act.

Resoiling. The process of artificially building or reconstructing a soil profile.

Stream Bed Skimming. Excavation of sand and gravel from stream bed deposits above the mean summer water level or stream bottom, whichever is higher.

Surface Mining Operations. In addition to the provisions of Section 2735 of the Act, borrow pitting, streambed skimming, segregation and stockpiling of mined materials (and recovery of same) are deemed to be surface mining operations unless specifically excluded under Section 2714 of the Act or Section 3505 of these regulations.

Temporarily Deactivated Operation. A surface mine that has been closed down and that the operator has maintained in the expectation of reopening it when the conditions justify.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil profile that is relatively rich in humus, which is technically known as the A-horizon of the soil profile.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726-2735, Public Resources Code.

§ 3502. The Reclamation Plan.

(a) Objectives. Reclamation plans shall be developed to attain the objectives of Public Resources Code Section 2712(a)-(c).

(b) Reclamation Plan Elements. In addition to the information required by Public Resources Code

Section 2772, the following elements shall be included in the reclamation plan:

(1) The environmental setting of the site of operations and the effect that possible alternate reclaimed site conditions may have upon the existing and future uses of surrounding lands.

(2) The public health and safety, giving consideration to the degree and type of present and probable future exposure of the public to the site.

(3) The designed steepness and proposed treatment of the mined lands' final slopes shall take into consideration the physical properties of the slope material, its probable maximum water content, landscaping requirements, and other factors. In all cases, reclamation plans shall specify slope angles flatter than the critical gradient for the type of material involved. Whenever final slopes approach the critical gradient for the type of material involved, regulatory agencies shall require an engineering analysis of the slope stability. Special emphasis on slope stability and design shall be necessary when public safety or adjacent property may be affected.

(4) Areas mined to produce additional materials for backfilling and grading, as well as settlement of filled areas, shall be considered in the reclamation plan. Where ultimate site uses include roads, building sites, or other improvements sensitive to settlement, the reclamation plans shall include compaction of the fill materials in conformance with good engineering practice.

(5) Disposition of old equipment.

(6) Temporary stream or watershed diversions.

(c) Adequacy. In judging the adequacy of a particular reclamation plan in meeting the requirements described herein and within the Act, the lead agency shall consider the physical and land-use characteristics of the mined lands and their surrounding area pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 2773.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2712(a)-(c), 2756-2757, 2770 and 2772-2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3503. Surface Mining and Reclamation Practice.

The following are minimum acceptable practices to be followed in surface mining operations:

(a) Soil Erosion Control.

(1) The removal of vegetation and overburden, if any, in advance of surface mining shall be kept to the minimum.

(2) Stockpiles of overburden and minerals shall be managed to minimize water and wind erosion.

(3) Erosion control facilities such as retarding basins, ditches, streambank stabilization, and diking shall be constructed and maintained where necessary to control erosion.

(b) Water Quality and Watershed Control.

(1) Settling ponds or basins shall be constructed to prevent potential sedimentation of streams at operations where they will provide a significant benefit to water quality.

(2) Operations shall be conducted to substantially prevent siltation of ground-water recharge areas.

(c) Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. All reasonable measures shall be taken to protect the habitat of fish and wildlife.

(d) Disposal of Mine Waste Rock and Overburden. Permanent piles or dumps of mine waste rock and overburden shall be stable and shall not restrict the natural drainage without suitable provisions for diversion.

(e) Erosion and Drainage. Grading and revegetation shall be designed to minimize erosion and to convey surface runoff to natural drainage courses or interior basins designed for water storage. Basins that will store water during periods of surface runoff shall be designed to prevent erosion of spillways when these basins have outlet to lower ground.

(f) Resoiling. When the reclamation plan calls for resoiling, coarse hard mine waste shall be leveled and covered with a layer of finer material or weathered waste. A soil layer shall then be placed on this prepared surface. Surface mines that did not salvage soil during their initial operations shall attempt, where feasible, to upgrade remaining materials. The use of soil conditioners, mulches, or imported topsoil shall be considered where revegetation is part of the reclamation plan and where such measures appear necessary. It is not justified, however, to denude adjacent areas of their soil, for any such denuded areas must in turn be reclaimed.

(g) Revegetation. When the reclamation plan calls for revegetation the available research addressing revegetation methods and the selection of species having good survival characteristics, for the topography, resoiling characteristics, and climate of the mined areas shall be used.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2756 and 2757, Public Resources Code.

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as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2714(d), that is wholly integral and necessary to the conduct of agricultural activities either onsite or on non-contiguous parcels, shall meet the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 2714(a) for farming excavations or grading. This exemption does not apply to the exportation of mineral materials, including overburden, from the property that is in excess of 1,000 cubic yards for commercial purposes.

(b) Vested Rights. The permit and reclamation plan requirements for persons with vested rights are stated in Public Resources Code Section 2776.

Where a person with vested rights continues surface mining in the same area subsequent to January 1, 1976, he shall obtain an approval of a reclamation plan covering the mined lands disturbed by such subsequent surface mining. In those cases where an overlap exists (in the horizontal and/or vertical sense) between pre- and post-Act mining, the reclamation plan shall call for reclamation proportional to that disturbance caused by the mining after the effective date of the Act.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2714(d) and 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2714, 2758(c) and 2776, Public Resources Code.

Article 6. Mineral Resource Management Policies

§ 3675. Definitions. The following definitions as used herein shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

Compatible Land Use. Land uses inherently compatible with mining and/or that require a minimum public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and which may allow mining because of the relative economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of such uses may include, but shall not be limited to, very low density residential, geographically extensive but low impact industrial, recreational, agricultural, silvicultural, grazing, and open space.

Incompatible Land Use. Land uses inherently incompatible with mining and/or that require public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and landscaping and that may prevent mining because of the greater economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of such uses may include, but shall not be limited to, high density residential, low density residential with high unit value, public facilities, geographically limited but impact intensive industrial, and commercial.

§ 3504. Administration by Lead Agency.

(a) Record Keeping. The lead agency shall establish and maintain inhouse measures and procedures to ensure organized record-keeping and monitoring of surface mining reclamation under its jurisdiction. The lead agency shall forward a copy of each permit and approved reclamation plan to the California Division of Mines and Geology (Sacramento).

(b) Performance Assurances. The lead agency shall ensure that the objectives of the reclamation plan will be attained. This may include provisions for liens, surety bonds or other security, to guarantee the reclamation in accordance with the approved reclamation plan.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2757, 2758(b), 2774(a) and 2778, Public Resources Code.

§ 3505. Special Provisions.

(a) Exemptions.

(1) In addition to the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 2714(a), (c) and (d), any surface mining operation that does not involve either the removal of a total of more than 1000 cubic yards of minerals, ores, and overburden, or involve more than one acre in any one location, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

(2) The purpose of this subdivision is to define the criteria of a "flood control facility," the clean out of which is exempt from the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 under PRC 2714(a) and (b). It is intended that cleaning out of a previously engineered, constructed facility for which approved design plans exist is an activity to restore the usefulness of that flood control facility to its original design purpose. It is not the intent of this subsection to exempt the removal of materials from natural channels.

The removal of post construction accumulated materials from a responsible public agency approved, managed, engineered, constructed facility intended for the purpose of water retention or detention, debris retention, or from a flood water conveyance, where the post extraction condition, capacity or grade of the facility or conveyance does not exceed the as-built approved design specification contained in the approved documents for the facility or conveyance, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

(3) The excavation, grading, or transportation of mineral materials, including overburden, exclusive of commercial surface mining activities

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761-2762, Public Resources Code.

§ 3676. Mineral Resource Management Policies.

Lead agency mineral resource management policies adopted pursuant to the provisions of PRC Section 2762 shall include but not be limited to, the following:

(a) A summary of the information provided by the classification and/or designation reports, or incorporation of PRC Sections 2710 et seq., and state policy by reference, together with maps of the identified mineral deposits or incorporation by reference of the classification and/or designation maps provided by the Board.

(b) Statements of policy in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 2762(a).

(c) Implementation measures that shall include:

(1) Reference in the general plan of the location of identified mineral deposits, and a discussion of those areas targeted for conservation and possible future extraction by the lead agency.

(2) Use of overlay maps or inclusion of information on any appropriate planning maps to clearly delineate identified mineral deposits and those areas targeted by the lead agency for conservation and possible future extraction.

(3) At least one of the following:

(A) Use of special purpose overlay zones, mineral resource/open space zoning, or any other appropriate zoning that identifies the presence of identified mineral deposits and restricts the encroachment of incompatible land uses in those areas that are to be conserved.

(B) Record, on property titles in the affected mineral resource areas, a notice identifying the presence of identified mineral deposits.

(C) Impose conditions upon incompatible land uses in and surrounding areas containing identified mineral deposits for the purpose of mitigating the significant land use conflicts prior to approving a use that would otherwise be incompatible with mineral extraction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2757 and 2761-63, Public Resources Code.

Article 8. Fee Schedule

§ 3695. Definitions.

The following definitions shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

"Produced Minerals" means minerals extracted

at the site of the mining operation, and either:

(a) sold, given or otherwise moved off the site of the operation, as defined in the approved reclamation plan, or;

(b) used onsite for production of completed products (e.g. cement, bricks, asphaltic concrete, etc.).

Stockpiles of mineral products that remain on the site, as defined in the lead agency approved reclamation plan, are not produced minerals for purposes of these regulations.

"Primary Mineral Commodity Produced" means the produced mineral that provides the highest dollar values sales for the operation.

"Board" means State Mining and Geology Board.

As used in Section 3697 and 3699 "Mining Company" means any entity, corporation, partnership, parent or holding company. Any subsidiaries of the above are deemed to be part of the mining company.

As used in Section 3699, "Gross Income" means all income from whatever source derived as defined by, and determined in accordance with, Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code, Title 26, U.S.C.S.

"Aggregate Products" means decomposed granite, sand and gravel, slag, or stone.

"Industrial Minerals" means borates, cinders, clay, diatomite, dolomite, gypsum, iron ore, lime, limestone, perlite, pumice, rare earth elements, saline compounds, salt, shale, silica, specialty sand, abrasives, asbestos, barite, bituminous rock, decorative rock, dimension stone, feldspar, fluorite, gemstones, graphite, kyanite, lignite, lithium, magnesite, mica, olivine, peat, phosphate, potash, pyrophyllite, quartz crystal, sea shells, sercite, talc, vermiculite, wollastonite, zeolites, and zircon.

"Gold, Silver, and Precious Metals" means gold (lode), gold (placer), platinum group metals, and silver.

"Base Metals and Other Metals" means antimony, arsenic, chromite, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, pyrite, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, and zinc. NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2207(d)(1)-(2), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2207(d)(1)-(2) and 2207(f), Public Resources Code.

§ 3696. Operations Subject to Fees.

(a) Each surface mining operation, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 2719, 2727.1, 2735, and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 3501, unless exempted by Public Resources Code Section 2714, shall be assessed an annual reporting fee according to the schedule established

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pursuant to in Section 3698 each May 1 following the reporting calendar year.

(b) In addition to the annual reporting fee, each surface mining operation that is newly permitted shall be assessed an initial reporting fee according to the schedule in Section 3698 of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2207, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2207, Public Resources Code.

§ 3697. Fees Due and Delinquent.

(a) The annual reporting fee and Mining Operation Annual Report (MRRC-2) are due and payable to the Department of Conservation not later than July 1 for the prior reporting year, by the owner or operator of record on the preceding December 31. The initial reporting fee for a new surface mining operation, together with an initial report, are due and payable to the Department of Conservation not later than thirty (30) days after permit approval. An owner or operator of a surface mining operation submitting an annual reporting fee or annual report after July 1, or more than thirty (30) days after permit approval, shall be assessed a penalty fee and interest as provided in Public Resources Code Section 2207 (c) and (d)(5).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in (c), for the purposes of this article, surface mining operations are deemed to be discrete operations per each reclamation plan required.

(c) Multiple site surface mining operations are deemed to be those active surface mining operations which meet all of the following criteria:

(1) One or more surface mining operations are operated on one or more sites by a single operator or mining company;

(2) The total annual combined mineral production for all sites is less than 100 troy ounces for precious metals, if precious metals are the primary mineral commodity produced, or less than 100,000 short tons if the primary mineral commodity product is not precious metals;

(3) All of the sites included are active;

(4) All of the operator or company's entire active surface mining operations located in the State of California are tied to, or located on, the listed sites; and

(d) In addition to the criteria provided in (c), multiple site mining operator's submittal of the annual report form (Mining Operation Annual Report, Form MRRC-2) shall be accompanied by a multiple site form (Multiple Site Single Fee Request, Form MRRC-4M) supplied by the Department of Conservation.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2207, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2207, Public Resources Code.

§ 3698. Fees Calculation.

(a) The annual reporting fee for a multiple site surface mining operation shall be two thousand dollars (\$2000).

(b) The annual reporting fee for surface mining operations which are no longer in operation with no intent to resume, which had no mineral production in the reporting calendar year, and

(1) Which did not complete reclamation during the reporting calendar year shall be \$50; or

(2) Which completed reclamation during the reporting calendar year shall be \$50. Proof of completion of reclamation, approved by the lead agency, shall be submitted with this fee.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, the annual reporting fee for surface mining operations shall be calculated on the total primary mineral commodity produced in the reporting calendar year. A factor to determine the amount of fee adjustments shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$[(ATRY) - (ATPY)] / (ATPY) = \text{Factor}$$

Where: Adjusted Total (AT) equals the Amount Requested by the Director, less a projected amount from fixed fees set in CCR §3698 (a)(b)(d)(e) and CCR §3699, and less a projected amount from mine operations subject to the maximum fee amount of \$2,000;

Where: ATRY is the Adjusted Total for the current "Reporting Year"

Where: ATPY is the Adjusted Total for the "Prior Year"

The new Fee Amount for each category is determined by the following formula (calculated amounts cannot be less than \$50 or more than \$2,000, and may be rounded to the nearest \$5 (five dollars):

Formula 1: Current Year Reporting Fee = Prior Year Reporting Fee times (1 + Factor) if Factor is positive;

Formula 2: Current Year Reporting Fee = Prior Year Reporting Fee times (1 - Factor) if Factor is negative.

(1) Operations where the primary mineral commodity produced is either aggregate products or industrial minerals shall be assessed a fee as follows:

Tons	Fee in Dollars
0 - 100	Formula 1 or 2 (not less than \$50)
> 100 - 1,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 1,000 - 10,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 10,000 - 50,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 50,000 - 100,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 100,000	2,000

(2) Operations where the primary mineral commodity produced is gold, silver, or precious metals shall be assessed a fee as follows:

Ounces	Fee in Dollars
0 - 1	Formula 1 or 2 (not less than \$50)
> 1 - 10	Formula 1 or 2
> 10 - 50	Formula 1 or 2
> 50 - 150	Formula 1 or 2
> 150 - 300	Formula 1 or 2
> 300	2,000

(3) Operations where the primary mineral commodity produced is base metals or other metals shall be assessed a fee as follows:

Pounds	Fee in Dollars
0 - 10	Formula 1 or 2 (not less than \$50)
> 10 - 100	Formula 1 or 2
> 100 - 1,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 1,000 - 10,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 10,000 - 20,000	Formula 1 or 2
> 20,000	2,000

(d) The initial reporting fee for surface mining operations shall be five hundred dollars (\$500).

(e) The annual reporting fee for newly permitted surface mining operations which have not yet begun operations shall be fifty dollars (\$50).

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2207, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2207, Public Resources Code.

§ 3699. Low Gross Exemptions.

(a) For the calendar reporting year, a single operator or mining company may file with the Office of Mine Reclamation of the Department of Conservation, a written request for an exemption from the method of fee assessment set forth in Section 3698. Neither the State, nor any county, city, district or other political subdivision shall be eligible for an exemption under this Section. A request for an exemption must be filed on a form (Low Gross Exemption Fee Request, Form MRRC-4L) supplied by the Department of Conservation and received by the Department of Conservation

by July 1 following the calendar reporting year. The Department of Conservation shall grant the exemption if information submitted and confirmed by the annual report form and approved reclamation plan or plans, clearly demonstrates that the operation meets the following criteria:

(1) material is extracted from one surface mining operation, and lead agency approval of a reclamation plan and financial assurance has been obtained; and

(2) all of the single operator or mining company's surface mining operation located in the State of California is tied to, or located on, one site; and

(3) the amount of the operator's gross income from the surface mining operation for the reporting calendar year was less than \$100,000, and proof of gross income is supplied in the form of a signed federal tax return or returns accompanied by a completed and signed Federal Internal Revenue Service Form 4506, or a report prepared and signed by a certified public accountant; and

(4) the owner or operator has submitted an annual reporting fee of two hundred dollars (\$200).

(b) For any request received on or before July 1 following the reporting calendar year the Department may afford the applicant one 30-day period in which to correct minor deficiencies in the application.

(c) If the Department of Conservation determines that an exemption is not warranted, the operator may appeal that determination to the Board. The appeal must be submitted in writing within fifteen (15) days of the denial of exemption notification by the Department of Conservation. The Chairman of the Board or his designee (Board Member), shall determine whether the Board has jurisdiction for the purposes of an appeal. In order for the Board to have jurisdiction the appeal must:

(1) Demonstrate the exemption request was complete and filed in a timely fashion;

(2) Specifically relate to the exemption criteria outlined in this Section; and

(3) Specify the appellant's arguments for granting the exemption.

(d) If the appeal is within the Board's jurisdiction, the Board, based on all the evidence in the record, may affirm the Department's decision or grant the exemption. If the operator does not appeal, the appeal is not within the Board's jurisdiction, or the Board affirms the Department's decision, the operator or owner shall submit an annual reporting fee calculated upon the total mineral commodity produced pursuant to Section 3698. Such fee shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of notification by the Department of Conservation or the Board. An operator or owner submitting an annual reporting fee

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later than thirty (30) days after notification shall be assessed a penalty and interest as provided in Public Resources Code Section 2207(d)(5).

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2207, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2207, Public Resources Code.

Article 9. Reclamation Standards

§ 3700. Applicability. Reclamation of mined lands shall be implemented in conformance with the standards in this Article.

(a) The standards shall apply to each surface mining operation to the extent that:

(1) they are consistent with required mitigation identified in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act, provided that such mitigation is at least as stringent as the standards; and

(2) they are consistent with the planned or actual subsequent use or uses of the mining site.

(b) Where an applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the lead agency that an exception to the standards specified in this article is necessary based upon the approved end use, the lead agency may approve a different standard for inclusion in the approved reclamation plan. Where the lead agency allows such an exception, the approved reclamation plan shall specify verifiable, site-specific standards for reclamation. The lead agency may set standards which are more stringent than the standards set forth in this Article; however, in no case may the lead agency approve a reclamation plan which sets any standard which is less stringent than the comparable standard specified in this Article.

(c) When substantial amendments are proposed to reclamation plans which were approved prior to January 15, 1993, the standards set forth in this Article shall be applied by the lead agency in approving or denying approval of the amended reclamation plan.

(d) The standards in this Article shall not apply to mining operations:

(1) which completed reclamation prior to January 15, 1993, in conformance with an approved reclamation plan; or

(2) for which a reclamation plan has been approved prior to January 15, 1993.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3701. Definitions. The following definitions shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

"Arid" means landscapes with an average annual precipitation of five inches or less.

"Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

"Highwall" means the unexcavated face of exposed overburden and ore in a surface mine.

"Indigenous Plants" means plants occurring naturally in an area, not introduced.

"Native Species" means plant species indigenous to California, using pre-European as the historic time reference.

"Noxious Weeds" means any species of plant that is or is likely to become destructive or difficult to control or eradicate, and is termed to be so by the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture in section 4500, Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, pursuant to the Food and Agriculture Code section 5004 et seq.

"Vegetative Cover" means the vertical projection of the crown or shoot area of a species to the ground surface expressed as a percentage of the reference area (percentage can be greater than 100 percent).

"Vegetative Density" means the number of individuals or stems of each species rooted within the given reference area.

"Vegetative Species-richness" means the number of different plant species within the given reference area.

"Wetlands" for the purposes of these regulations, the definition of wetlands shall be the same as defined in the California Fish and Game Code, section 2785, subdivision (g).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3702. Financial Assurances. Lead agencies shall require financial assurances for reclamation in accordance with Public Resources Code section 2773.1 to ensure that reclamation is performed in accordance with the approved reclamation plan and with this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2773 and 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2773 and 2773.1, Public Resources Code.

§ 3703. Performance Standards for Wildlife Habitat.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat shall be protected in accordance with the following standards:

(a) Rare, threatened or endangered species as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game, (California Code of Regulations, Title 14,

sections 670.2 - 670.5) or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12) or species of special concern as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game in the Special Animals List, Natural Diversity Data Base, and their respective habitat, shall be conserved as prescribed by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. section 1531 et. seq., and the California Endangered Species Act, Fish and Game Code section 2050 et seq. If avoidance cannot be achieved through the available alternatives, mitigation shall be proposed in accordance with the provisions of the California Endangered Species Act, Fish and Game Code section 2050 et seq., and the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.

(b) Wildlife habitat shall be established on disturbed land in a condition at least as good as that which existed before the lands were disturbed by surface mining operations, unless the proposed end use precludes its use as wildlife habitat or the approved reclamation plan establishes a different habitat type than that which existed prior to mining.

(c) Wetland habitat shall be avoided. Any wetland habitat impacted as a consequence of surface mining operations shall be mitigated at a minimum of one to one ratio for wetland habitat acreage and wetland habitat value.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3704. Performance Standards for Backfilling, Regrading, Slope Stability, and Recontouring. Backfilling, regrading, slope stabilization, and recontouring shall conform with the following standards:

(a) Where backfilling is proposed for urban uses (e.g., roads, building sites, or other improvements sensitive to settlement), the fill material shall be compacted in accordance with section 7010, Chapter 70 of the Uniform Building Code, published by the International Conference of Building Officials (1991), the local grading ordinance, or other methods approved by the lead agency as appropriate for the approved end use.

(b) Where backfilling is required for resource conservation purposes (e.g., agriculture, fish and wildlife habitat, and wildland conservation), fill material shall be backfilled to the standards required for the resource conservation use involved.

(c) Piles or dumps of mining waste shall be stockpiled in such a manner as to facilitate phased

reclamation. They shall be segregated from topsoil and topsoil substitutes or growth media salvaged for use in reclamation.

(d) Final reclaimed fill slopes, including permanent piles or dumps of mine waste rock and overburden, shall not exceed 2:1 (horizontal:vertical), except when site-specific geologic and engineering analysis demonstrate that the proposed final slope will have a minimum slope stability factor of safety that is suitable for the proposed end use, and when the proposed final slope can be successfully revegetated.

(e) At closure, all fill slopes, including permanent piles or dumps of mine waste and overburden, shall conform with the surrounding topography and/or approved end use.

(f) Cut slopes, including final highwalls and quarry faces, shall have a minimum slope stability factor of safety that is suitable for the proposed end use and conform with the surrounding topography and/or approved end use.

(g) Permanent placement of piles or dumps of mining waste and overburden shall not occur within wetlands unless mitigation acceptable to the lead agency has been proposed to offset wetland impacts and/or losses.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3705. Performance Standards for Revegetation.

Revegetation shall be part of the approved plan, unless it is not consistent with the approved end use.

(a) A vegetative cover suitable for the proposed end use and capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizer shall be established on disturbed land unless an artificially maintained landscape is consistent with the approved reclamation plan. Vegetative cover or density, and species-richness shall be, where appropriate, sufficient to stabilize the surface against effects of long-term erosion and shall be similar to naturally occurring habitats in the surrounding area. The vegetative density, cover and species richness of naturally occurring habitats shall be documented in baseline studies carried out prior to the initiation of mining activities. However, for areas that will not be reclaimed to prior conditions, the use of data from reference areas in lieu of baseline site data is permissible.

(b) Test plots conducted simultaneously with mining shall be required to determine the most appropriate planting procedures to be followed to

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ensure successful implementation of the proposed revegetation plan. The lead agency may waive the requirement to conduct test plots when the success of the proposed revegetation plan can be documented from experience with similar species and conditions or by relying on competent professional advice based on experience with the species to be planted.

(c) Where surface mining activities result in compaction of the soil, ripping, disking, or other means shall be used in areas to be revegetated to eliminate compaction and to establish a suitable root zone in preparation for planting.

(d) Prior to closure, all access roads, haul roads, and other traffic routes to be reclaimed shall be stripped of any remaining roadbase materials, prepared in accordance with subsection 3705(g), covered with suitable growth media or topsoil, and revegetated. When it is not necessary to remove roadbase materials for revegetative purposes, lead agencies may set a different standard as specified in section 3700(b) of this Article.

(e) Soil analysis shall be required to determine the presence or absence of elements essential for plant growth and to determine those soluble elements that may be toxic to plants, if the soil has been chemically altered or if the growth media consists of other than the native topsoil. If soil analysis suggests that fertility levels or soil constituents are inadequate to successfully implement the revegetative program, fertilizer or other soil amendments may be incorporated into the soil. When native plant materials are used, preference shall be given to slow-release fertilizers, including mineral and organic materials that mimic natural sources, and shall be added in amounts similar to those found in reference soils under natural vegetation of the type being reclaimed.

(f) Temporary access for exploration or other short-term uses on arid lands shall not disrupt the soil surface except where necessary to gain safe access. Barriers shall be installed when necessary to gain safe access. Barriers shall be installed when necessary to prevent unauthorized vehicular traffic from interfering with the reclamation of temporary access routes.

(g) Native plant species shall be used for revegetation, except when introduced species are necessary to meet the end uses specified in the approved reclamation plan. Areas to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential use shall be revegetated for the interim period, as necessary, to control erosion. In this circumstance, non-native plant species may be used if they are not noxious

weeds and if they are species known not to displace native species in the area.

(h) Planting shall be conducted during the most favorable period of the year for plant establishment.

(i) Soil stabilizing practices shall be used where necessary to control erosion and for successful plant establishment. Irrigation may be used when necessary to establish vegetation.

(j) If irrigation is used, the operator must demonstrate that the vegetation has been self-sustaining without irrigation for a minimum of two years prior to release of the financial assurances by the lead agency, unless an artificially maintained landscape is consistent with the approved end use.

(k) Noxious weeds shall be managed: (1) when they threaten the success of the proposed revegetation; (2) to prevent spreading to nearby areas; and (3) to eliminate fire hazard.

(l) Protection measures, such as fencing of revegetated areas and/or the placement of cages over individual plants, shall be used in areas where grazing, trampling, herbivory, or other causes threaten the success of the proposed revegetation. Fencing shall be maintained until revegetation efforts are successfully completed and the lead agency authorizes removal.

(m) Success of revegetation shall be judged based upon the effectiveness of the vegetation for the approved end use, and by comparing the quantified measures of vegetative cover, density, and species-richness of the reclaimed mined-lands to similar parameters of naturally occurring vegetation in the area. Either baseline data or data from nearby reference areas may be used as the standard for comparison. Quantitative standards for success and the location(s) of the reference area(s) shall be set forth in the approved reclamation plan. Comparisons shall be made until performance standards are met provided that, during the last two years, there has been no human intervention, including, for example, irrigation, fertilization, or weeding. Standards for success shall be based on expected local recovery rates. Valid sampling techniques for measuring success shall be specified in the approved reclamation plan. Sample sizes must be sufficient to produce at least an 80 percent confidence level. There are standard statistical methods in commonly available literature for determining an 80 percent confidence level on a site-by-site basis. Examples of such literature include, but are not limited to, D. Mueller-Dombois and H. Ellenberg, 1974, "Aims and Methods of Vegetation Ecology", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., or C. D. Bonham, 1988, "Measurements for Terrestrial Vegetation", John Wiley and Sons,

Inc., and are available at many university libraries. The texts are also available at some local libraries through the Inter-Library Loan Program.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3706. Performance Standards for Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control.

(a) Surface mining and reclamation activities shall be conducted to protect on-site and downstream beneficial uses of water in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Water Code section 13000, et seq., and the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251, et seq.

(b) The quality of water, recharge potential, and storage capacity of ground water aquifers which are the source of water for domestic, agricultural, or other uses dependent on the water, shall not be diminished, except as allowed in the approved reclamation plan.

(c) Erosion and sedimentation shall be controlled during all phases of construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of a surface mining operation to minimize siltation of lakes and watercourses, as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board.

(d) Surface runoff and drainage from surface mining activities shall be controlled by berms, silt fences, sediment ponds, revegetation, hay bales, or other erosion control measures, to ensure that surrounding land and water resources are protected from erosion, gullyng, sedimentation and contamination. Erosion control methods shall be designed to handle runoff from not less than the 20 year/1 hour intensity storm event.

(e) Where natural drainages are covered, restricted, rerouted, or otherwise impacted by surface mining activities, mitigating alternatives shall be proposed and specifically approved in the reclamation plan to assure that runoff shall not cause increased erosion or sedimentation.

(f) When stream diversions are required, they shall be constructed in accordance with:

(1) the stream and lake alteration agreement between the operator and the Department of Fish and Game; and

(2) the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, Sections 301 (33 U.S.C. 1311) and Section 404 (33 U.S.C. 1344) and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(g) When no longer needed to achieve the purpose for which they were authorized, all temporary stream channel diversions shall be removed and the affected land reclaimed.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3707. Performance Standards for Prime Agricultural Land Reclamation. In addition to the standards for topsoil salvage, maintenance, and redistribution, the following standards shall apply to mining operations on prime agricultural lands where the approved end use is agriculture:

(a) Mining operations which will operate on prime agricultural lands, as defined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, shall return all disturbed areas to a fertility level as specified in the approved reclamation plan.

(b) When distinct soil horizons are present, topsoil shall be salvaged and segregated by defined A, B, and C soil horizons. Upon reconstruction of the soil, the sequence of horizons shall have the A atop the B, the B atop the C, and the C atop graded overburden.

(c) Reclamation shall be deemed complete when productive capability of the affected land is equivalent to or exceeds, for two consecutive crop years, that of the premining condition or similar crop production in the area. Productivity rates, based on reference areas described in the approved reclamation plan, shall be specified in the approved reclamation plan.

(d) Use of fertilizers or other soil amendments shall not cause contamination of surface or ground water.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3708. Performance Standards for Other Agricultural Land. The following standards shall apply to agricultural lands, other than prime agricultural lands, when the approved end use is agriculture.

In addition to the standards for topsoil salvage, maintenance, and redistribution, non-prime agricultural lands shall be reclaimed so as to be capable of sustaining economically viable production of crops commonly grown in the surrounding areas. NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3709. Performance Standards for Building, Structure, and Equipment Removal.

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(a) All equipment, supplies and other materials shall be stored in designated areas (as shown in the approved reclamation plan). All waste shall be disposed of in accordance with state and local health and safety ordinances.

(b) All buildings, structures, and equipment shall be dismantled and removed prior to final mine closure except those buildings, structures, and equipment approved in the reclamation plan as necessary for the end use.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3710. Performance Standards for Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater.

(a) Surface and groundwater shall be protected from siltation and pollutants which may diminish water quality as required by the Federal Clean Water Act, sections 301 et seq. (33 U.S.C. section 1311), 404 et seq. (33 U.S.C. section 1344), the Porter-Cologne Act, section 13000 et seq., County anti-siltation ordinances, the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) In-stream surface mining operations shall be conducted in compliance with Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(c) Extraction of sand and gravel from river channels shall be regulated to control channel degradation in order to prevent undermining of bridge supports, exposure of pipelines or other structures buried within the channel, loss of spawning habitat, lowering of ground water levels, destruction of riparian vegetation, and increased stream bank erosion (exceptions may be specified in the approved reclamation plan). Changes in channel elevations and bank erosion shall be evaluated annually using records of annual extraction quantities and benchmarked annual cross sections and/or sequential aerial photographs to determine appropriate extraction locations and rates.

(d) In accordance with requirements of the California Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq., in-stream mining activities shall not cause fish to become entrapped in pools or in off-channel pits, nor shall they restrict spawning or migratory activities.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3711. Performance Standards for Topsoil

Salvage, Maintenance, and Redistribution. When the approved reclamation plan calls for revegetation or cultivation of disturbed lands, the following performance standards shall apply to topsoil salvage, maintenance, and redistribution activities:

(a) All salvageable topsoil suitable for revegetation shall be removed as a separate layer from areas to be disturbed by mining operations. Topsoil and vegetation removal shall not precede surface mining activities by more than one year, unless a longer time period is approved by the lead agency.

(b) Topsoil resources shall be mapped prior to stripping and the location of topsoil stockpiles shall be shown on a map in the reclamation plan. If the amount of topsoil needed to cover all surfaces to be revegetated is not available on site, other suitable material capable of sustaining vegetation (such as subsoil) shall be removed as a separate layer for use as a suitable growth media. Topsoil and suitable growth media shall be maintained in separate stockpiles. Test plots may be required to determine the suitability of growth media for revegetation purposes.

(c) Soil salvage operations and phases of reclamation shall be carried out in accordance with a schedule that: (1) is set forth in the approved reclamation plan; (2) minimizes the area disturbed; and (3) is designed to achieve maximum revegetation success allowable under the mining plan.

(d) Topsoil and suitable growth media shall be used to phase reclamation as soon as can be accommodated by the mining schedule presented in the approved reclamation plan following the mining of an area. Topsoil and suitable growth media that cannot be utilized immediately for reclamation shall be stockpiled in an area where it will not be disturbed until needed for reclamation. Topsoil and suitable growth media stockpiles shall be clearly identified to distinguish them from mine waste dumps. Topsoil and suitable growth media stockpiles shall be planted with a vegetative cover or shall be protected by other equally effective measures to prevent water and wind erosion and to discourage weeds. Relocation of topsoil or suitable growth media stockpiles for purposes other than reclamation shall require prior written approval from the lead agency.

(e) Topsoil and suitable growth media shall be redistributed in a manner that results in a stable, uniform thickness consistent with the approved end use, site configuration, and drainage patterns.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and

2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3712. Performance Standards for Tailing and Mine Waste Management.

State Water Resources Control Board mine waste disposal regulations in Article 7 of Chapter 15 of Title 23, California Code of Regulations, shall govern mine waste and tailings, and mine waste disposal units shall be reclaimed in conformance with this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3713. Performance Standards for Closure of Surface Openings.

(a) Except those used solely for blasting or those that will be mined through within one year, all drill holes, water wells, and monitoring wells shall be completed or abandoned in accordance with each of the following:

(1) Water Code sections 13700, et seq. and 13800, et seq.;

(2) the applicable local ordinance adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13803;

(3) the applicable Department of Water Resources report issued pursuant to Water Code section 13800; and

(4) Subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2511(g) of Chapter 15 of Title 23 regarding discharge of waste to land.

(b) Prior to closure, all portals, shafts, tunnels, or other surface openings to underground workings shall be gated or otherwise protected from public entry in order to eliminate any threat to public safety and to preserve access for wildlife habitat. NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2755, 2756 and 2773, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773, Public Resources Code.

Article 11. Financial Assurance Mechanisms

§ 3800. Purpose. It is the purpose of this article to specify additional financial assurance mechanisms to assure reclamation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 2710 et seq. (Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, as amended).

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3801. Authority. Review, approval, adjustment, enforcement, notification, forfeiture and all other responsibilities of the lead agency, operator and Department of Conservation with

respect to financial assurances shall be conducted as prescribed in Public Resources Code Section 2710 et seq. unless expressly outlined in this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3802. Definitions. The following definitions shall govern the interpretation of this article:

(a) "Budget Set Aside" means a financial assurance mechanism, meeting the requirements of Section 3806.2 of this article, by which a government entity proposes to make specific identified monies within the entity's budget available to perform reclamation pursuant to the approved reclamation plan.

(b) "Financial Assurance Amount" means that amount of money necessary to conduct and complete reclamation on the mined lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan, plus a reasonable estimate of the administrative costs and expenses which would be incurred by the lead agency or the Department of Conservation, the total of which shall be calculated in accordance with section 3804, and shall constitute an obligation to pay by the operator.

(c) "Financial Assurance" means an instrument, fund or other form of Financial Assurance as provided in Section 2773.1(a) and (e) of the Public Resources Code and this Article.

(d) "Pledge of Revenue" means a financial assurance mechanism meeting the requirements of Section 3806.1, of this Article, by which a governmental entity proposes to make specific, identified future revenue available to perform reclamation pursuant to the approved reclamation plan.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726-2734, Public Resources Code.

§ 3803. Financial Assurance Mechanisms. As outlined by this article, financial assurances may take the form of any one or a combination of the following, which the lead agency, upon review by the Department of Conservation, reasonably determines are adequate to perform reclamation in accordance with the approved reclamation plan.

(a) For non-governmental entity operators:

(1) Surety bonds;

(2) Irrevocable letters of credit; and

(3) Trust funds;

(b) For governmental entity operators:

(1) Surety bonds;

(2) Irrevocable letters of credit;

(3) Trust funds;

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- (4) Pledges of Revenue; or
- (5) Budget Set Aside.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3804. Calculation of Financial Assurance Amount.

(a) The Financial Assurance Amount shall be calculated as prescribed in Public Resources Code Section 2773.1 and based on:

(1) an analysis of the physical activities and materials necessary to implement the approved reclamation plan;

(2) the lead agency's unit costs, or costs for third party contracting, for each of these activities, if applicable;

(3) the number of units of each of these activities, if applicable;

(4) a contingency amount not to exceed 10% of the reclamation costs.

(b) The calculated amount should not include the cost of completing mining of the site.

(c) In order for the lead agency or the Department of Conservation to determine what annual adjustments, if any, are appropriate to the Financial Assurance Amount, the operator shall annually submit to the lead agency a revision of the written calculation required under Section 3804(a).

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3805. Review by the Department of Conservation.

Pursuant to Section 2774(c), Public Resources Code, the lead agency shall submit a copy of the proposed Financial Assurance and the Calculation of Financial Assurance Amount submitted by the operator pursuant to Section 3804 to the Director of the Department of Conservation for review. With this submittal the lead agency shall include the information and documentation relied upon in calculating the amount of the proposed Financial Assurance and indicate to the Director that the Financial Assurance Amount is adequate for the lead agency or the Department of Conservation to conduct and complete reclamation on the mined lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan. The Director shall have 45 days, upon receipt, to prepare written comments regarding the proposed Financial Assurance, if he/she so chooses.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2774, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2774(c), (d),

Public Resources Code.

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§ 3806. Surface mining operations owned and operated by state or local governmental entities.

In addition to the mechanisms provided in Public Resources Section 2773.1 and this article, a financial assurance mechanism for reclamation for a surface mining operation owned and operated by the state, county, city, district, or other political subdivision may be in the form of a:

- (a) Pledge of Revenue; or
- (b) Budget Set Aside.

These financial assurance mechanisms may only be used by the state, county, city, district, or other political subdivision.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3806.1. Pledge of Revenue.

(a) A pledge of revenue shall consist of a resolution or other appropriate document from the governing body of the state, county, city, district, or other political subdivision responsible for reclamation of the mined lands pursuant to the approved reclamation plans. The resolution or document shall remain effective continuously throughout the period in which the pledge of revenue is used to satisfy the requirements of Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code.

(b) The pledge of revenue shall contain the following items:

- (1) The resolution or document establishing the pledge of revenue;
- (2) The types and sources of pledged revenue;
- (3) The period of time that each source of revenue is pledged to be available;
- (4) The calculation amount of the financial assurance prepared pursuant to Section 3804; and
- (5) The authorization for the lead agency or the Department of Conservation to use the proceeds of the pledge to conduct and complete reclamation if the lead agency or the Department of Conservation determines that the operator is incapable of performing the reclamation covered by the pledge pursuant to Section 2773.1(b).

(c) The state, county, city, district, or other political subdivision may pledge any following types of revenue that it controls and that will be available in a timely manner to conduct and complete reclamation:

- (1) Fees, rents, or other charges;
- (2) Tax revenues within statutory limitations; and/or
- (3) Other guaranteed revenues that are acceptable to the lead agency and the Board.

(d) If the governmental entity ceases at any time to retain control of its ability to allocate any pledged revenue to conduct and complete reclamation, the entity shall notify the lead agency and the Department of Conservation and shall obtain alternative coverage within 60 days after control lapses.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.

§ 3806.2. Budget Set Aside.

(a) A Budget Set Aside shall consist of a specific fund or line item set aside by the state, county, city, district or other political subdivision responsible for reclamation of the mined lands. The Budget Set Aside shall remain effective continuously throughout the period in which the Budget Set Aside is used to satisfy the requirements of Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code.

(b) The set aside shall contain the following items:

(1) A resolution or other appropriate document establishing the set aside or line item including proof of approval by the governing body or appropriate official of the state, county, city, district or other political subdivision;

(2) The types and sources of specific funds;

(3) The period of time that each funding source is to be available;

(4) The calculation amount of the financial assurance prepared pursuant to Section 3804; and

(5) The authorization for the lead agency or the Department of Conservation to use the funds to conduct and complete reclamation if the lead agency or the Department of Conservation determines that the operator is incapable of performing the reclamation covered by the set aside pursuant to Section 2773.1(b).

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2773.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2773.1(e), Public Resources Code.